

BAD AS WEYLER.

Gen. Otis' Nefarious Work in the Philippines.

STATED ALL DISPATCHES.

and Adjectives Put Into

em Magnifying Ameri-

an Military Opera-

tions.

correspondent of the Associated

Press at Manila writes as follows via

Hong Kong:

The Filipino rebels appear to retain

much more of a fighting spirit than

might be expected after their recent

Fernando experiences and General

Weyler's drubbing in the south.

After giving up San Fernando with a

struggle the rebels entrenched them-

selves at Angeles, working for several

days and impressing no combatants

on the work, thus saving the armed

forces for the fighting. They engaged

Lieutenant Colonel Smith's regiment

and the artillery warily for four hours,

making one of the most stubborn resis-

tances of the campaign. But, the

Americans are indebted to the usual

poor marksmanship of the Filipinos as

well as to their own strategy for their

small loss.

In the province of Cavite, where it

was supposed the rebels had been scat-

tered and demoralized beyond recupera-

tion, they have assembled an army of

several thousand men distributed

among the important towns from the

lake to the bay. After the San Fernan-

do engagement the rebels attempted to

deter the Americans from a further

advance northward by menacing the

railroad communications. Several hun-

dred of General El Pilar's men

crossed the Rio Grande between the

American outpost towns, and threaten-

ed Balanga, Quinaua and other places

with small American garrisons, while,

during Sunday and Monday nights,

small bands tried to tear up the rail-

road tracks at several points between

Bigaa and Malolos. Reinforcements of

American troops, however, were sent

along the railroad from Manila to San

Fernando, while the forces at San

Fernando called out against General

El Pilar's men and the insurgents

were easily driven away. In brushes

between these Filipinos and the Ameri-

cans during three days the Americans

lost several men, while the Filipinos

lost was heavy.

Of these operations the Associated

Press correspondent was permitted to

send only an inadequate dispatch, dic-

tated verbatim by Major General Otis.

The censor writes stereotyped official

phrases and adjectives into the dis-

patches, tending to magnify the Ameri-

can operations and to minimize the op-

position. General Otis says newspa-

pers are not public institutions, but

private enterprises, and the correspon-

dents are only here on sufferance.

All reports from the rebel territory

agree that the scarcity of food is in-

creasing and that the rebel command-

ers at Aparri and other points refuse

to obey Aguinaldo's order in regard to

closing the ports held by the rebels

against American ships and say that

ship bringing stores will be wel-

comed. Several ships from Manila are

now at such ports. Hundreds of peo-

ple come into Manila daily and return

to the rebel lines with food and other

commodities. The guards stationed

along one road reported that 5,000 per-

sons passed through the lines in three

days and that 45 tons of rice was car-

ried out, in small parcels, on the same

road, ten days held by the rebels

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A BIG SAVING.

Comparative Costs of the State Con-

stabulary Force.

A recent comparative statement com-

puted by Mr. W. W. Harris, constabulary

clerk, shows that the 24 constables now

employed by the State are accomplishing

as much as the 59 who drew salaries until

the middle of June.

Tuesday he made public a compar-

ison of the three months just past. The

decrease in cost to the State has been

\$1,397.34 since the constabulary was

reduced, these figures being the differ-

ence between the expense accounts of

May, \$4,493.69, and of July, \$2,696.35.

In June when the 59 constables served

half the month the cost to the State

was \$3,561.19. The total saving for a

year at this rate will be \$21,658.08,

based upon the difference between May

and July. This is an average of \$59 a

day.

There appears to be no adverse com-

ment on the policy of the governor in

thus reducing the cost of maintaining

the constabulary, for the results with

the small force are as satisfactory as

with three score constables. Gov. Mc-

Sweeney is getting a heavy mail now.

Mayors and intendents from all over the

State are writing him in response to his

letter asking their support. Some of

the officials are loud in their praises

of the dispensary law, and promise to

go to any means to enforce it. But

while there may be some blame, many

of the mayors are evidently sincere in

saying that they are anxious to enforce

this law just as any other statute.

Those who have expressed themselves

upon the main point at issue do not hesi-

tate to say that the local police can ac-

complish more than the constabulary.

—The State.

HEART-RENDING CONDITION.

Three Thousand Are Dead and Missing

in Porto Rico.

A dispatch to the New York Herald

from San Juan says:

The board of charity is sending out

supplies by land and water daily, but

petitions keep coming in from all over

the country requesting food, medicines

and money.

There are no means of raising funds

in the different localities. At Wana-

boan efforts were made to start a popu-

lar subscription, but only ten pesos were

contributed.

In consequence of the putrefaction

bodies typhus fever has developed at

Arroyo. The captains of coastwise ves-

sels complain that the bad odors at the

various ports have caused them more

suffering than the hurricane.

The reports of the board of health up

to last Friday gave the number of dis-

patches as follows: 1,000, houses de-

stroyed, 1,421, persons homeless, 12,048, cities

in need of physicians, drugs and hospi-

tals, 1,000, Yabucoa, Wanao, Uru-

guabo, Coamo and Corozal.

Advices from Ponce state that there

has been slight rioting at Yauco, but

that it has been easily quelled by the

local guard. The local authorities are

running short of money with which to

pay workmen. There are no reports of

fever as yet from the southside of the

island. The authorities are making

strenuous efforts to relieve the country

districts, where great distress is report-

ed.

An Unholy Alliance.

A dispatch from Manila says: Gen.

Bates has returned from Sul, having

successfully accomplished his mission

there. After five weeks negotiation

with much tact, an agreement was

signed which in substance was as fol-

lows: American sovereignty

over the island shall be recognized and

the United States shall occupy and

control such parts of the archipelago as

public interests may demand; any per-

son can purchase land with the sultan's

WORK OF THE WIND.

Eleven Wrecks About Hatteras

During the Recent Storm.

MANY LIVES WERE LOST.

The Heroic Life Savers With

Breeches Buoy, Rescue Many

Sailors. Wreck of Bark-

entine Priscilla.

Another chapter in the history of the

horrors of the sea was added by the re-

cent hurricane which dealt death and

destruction in Puerto Rico and appar-

ently lost none of its fury by reason of

its visit to the Atlantic coast. No such

damaging result has attended a storm

in the past quarter of a century, and

the stretch of beach from Kinnakeet to

Hatteras, N. C., a distance of about 18

miles, bears evidence of the fury of the

gale in the shape of spars, masts and

general wreckage of five schooners, while

now and again a body washes ashore

and lends solemnity to the scene. Waves

mountain high, seas which by reason

of their power carried everything before

them, winds which blew unceasingly

day and night at a 75 mile velocity,

were the causes of the disasters, and

that not more lives were lost is con-

sidered by many survivors nothing less

than a miracle.

Thirty-five shipwrecked seamen who

had nothing in the world but the few

tattered and torn clothes on their backs

some injured, all miserable, arrived at

Norfolk Wednesday from Hatteras, N. C.,

by way of the Norfolk and Southern

railroad from Elizabeth City. It is from

them that the fearful story was learned.

They report no less than 11 ves-

sels ashore on the coast between Hat-

teras and New River inlet, and estimate

that no less than 30 lives were lost.

Among those who arrived at Norfolk

Wednesday are 10 of the crew of the

barkentine Priscilla, Capt. Benj. R.

Springstein, of Baltimore, which ves-

sel lies broken in three pieces on Gull

Shoals, 15 miles north of Cape Hatter-

as. There were four fatalities shortly

after the Priscilla went ashore, the cap-

tain's wife being washed overboard, and

drowned within 10 minutes, the others

who lost their lives were the captain's

two sons, aged 24 and 12 respectively.

Persons who were on the Priscilla

when it was wrecked, connected in the Lee

family, and a relative of one of the

vessel's owners, C. Morton Stewart &

Co.

The older of the Springstein boys

was first mate of the Priscilla. He and

the Goldenborough had been both wash-

ed overboard. His brother was drown-

ed in the cabin. Alex. von Restorff,

one of the crew, was caught in the cab-

in, and while holding on to a window

to prevent being drowned a heavy sea

which resulted in the dislocation of

his arm. Seeing that death was cer-

tain if he remained longer in the cab-

in, von Restorff leaped through the

cabin window and landed on deck. He

was attended at the office of the Marine

Hospital surgeon, in Norfolk custom

house. Capt. Springstein escaped from

the wreck with the remainder of his

crew, but he is still at Hatteras, suffer-

ing from a wound in his back, which is

said to be three inches in depth. The

captain is 54 years of age. The Priscilla

left Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, Brazil,

on Saturday, the 12th inst., with a

general cargo. She passed out the

Capes on Monday, the 14th, and it was

9 p. m. Thursday when she struck. All

of the vessel's crew were injured more

or less. Andrew Larsen is suffering

from internal injuries, and Wm. I.

Henderson, the colored steward, has a

mailed knee.

The schooner Robert W. Dazy, Capt.

Olsen, left Philadelphia Aug. 14 for

Jacksonville, Fla., with coal. She was

partially washed away as soon as she

other islands in the vicinity at Port-

smouth, Big and Little Kinnakeet,

Ocracoke and smaller points, fully 600 to

70 houses, four or five churches, and

numerous stores, barns and warehouses

were either washed away or damaged

beyond repair, and as a result numbers

are homeless and destitute, and many

others have lost crops and flocks. Stock

and implements and the fishing interests

have suffered greatly. In a few days a

fairly complete report can be made, but

at present rumors outweigh true state-

ments and an accurate footing of the

damage cannot be reached.

Washed ashore, crew of about 25, all